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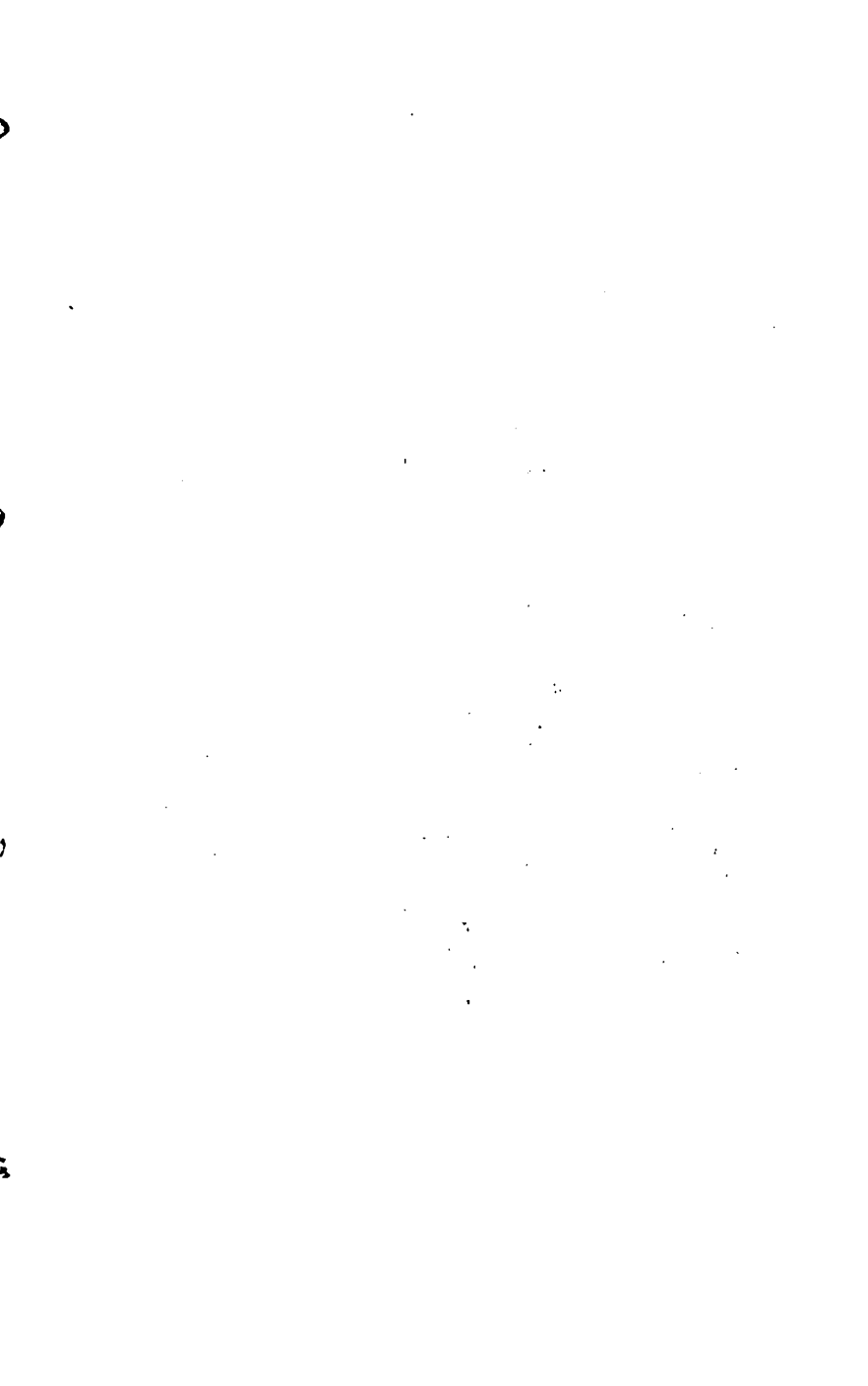
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*THE LORD RECTORS
OF THE UNIVERSI-
TIES OF ABERDEEN:*

✱ *BY J. MALCOLM
BULLOCH, M.A.*

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THE
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UNIVERSITIES OF ABERDEEN

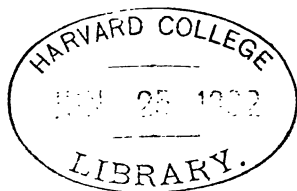
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John
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J. M. B.

NOTE.

The nucleus of this sketch appeared as the Rectorial Number of *Alma Mater*, Aberdeen University magazine, November 26th, 1890. The first part, dealing with the Rectorship up till 1860, as the period in which the students lost and regained their right to elect the Rector, has been completely rewritten, and very much extended. The other parts have also been enlarged. The lists of Rectors—the first two of which appear for the first time in a correct form—are the work of Mr. P. J. Anderson, LL.B., who has rendered incalculable service in the whole sketch.

J. M. B.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE Lord Rectorship in the four Scotch Universities—and more especially the mode of election in use in the Universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow, known as voting by Nations—is one of the most ancient academic institutions extant. It connects the Scotch University system with the twelfth century, forming a most striking link with the great French and Italian models on which that system is based. The Scotch Universities have gradually veered, and are even now veering further, from these models ; but the Rectorship remains. During its history in Scotland, extending over four centuries, it too has changed. At times it has run the risk of losing its original significance, but to-day—speaking for Aberdeen University—it is nearer the model on which it is based than ever it has been before.

The original conception of the Rectorship was imbued with the democratic spirit on which the Italian and French Universities were formed. By that spirit the students had something to say in the government of the University. At first they did so by the overwhelming power of the Nations into which they were divided, according to their nationality. Gradually, the head of the Nations, the Rector, took up a more decided attitude, found his way into the professoriate, and became one of the highest officials in the University.

The Scotch Universities adopted the French and Italian system almost *in toto*, the Rectorship with it ; but that office was adopted only in theory. The Rector was still at the head of the University, but he represented studentdom no longer, inasmuch as he now was elected by the Professors. The rights of the students were not in all cases recognised till the passing of the Universities Act of 1858. The restoration, however, applied solely to the mere election. The Rectorship has since been a pure sinecure, the Rector being chosen almost invariably for his political or literary distinction. The blame, in this case, attaches to the students alone, who have nullified their rights, inasmuch as the Rectors have nearly always been absentees, seldom taking an active part in the University, their function being marked only by the delivery of an Address—the very function ignored by all Charters, Acts, and historic precedents.

The Rectorial Election in Aberdeen University in 1890 is a remarkable one from various points of view. It is the first election under the new Act of 1889. Then the students, for the time being at anyrate, have abandoned the system of the absentee Rector, and returned to the original conception of the Rector as a working official. It was high time that the original idea had been resuscitated, for under the Scotch Universities Act of 1889 the representation of students on the University Court, now the most important governing body in the University, has been reduced from one-third to one-seventh. Thus, now, if ever, the Rector, if he is really to be the spokesman of the undergraduates, should be a working official ; and, as head of the University Court, he gives

the students an important place in the government of the University. A further power has been conceded to the students in the provision that the Rector may consult them in Representative Council as to his Assessor. From this restored standpoint, therefore, it is very interesting to take a survey of the Rectorship in this University from its foundation.

The Rectorship will be found to divide itself naturally into three distinct periods, based on Acts of Parliament. These are—

(1.) Before 1860—The election of separate Rectors for King's College, 1494, and Marischal College, 1593.

(2.) 1860-1890—The elections in the united Colleges.

(3.) The election under the Scotch Universities Act of 1889.

I.

1494—1860.

THE ELECTIONS IN KING'S AND MARISCHAL COLLEGES BEFORE THE UNION.

Before the Universities Act of 1858, there were in Aberdeen two Universities—University and King's College, and Marischal College and University. The two Universities were separate organisations, and had, accordingly, separate Rectors. The Foundation Charters of these Universities have each something to say about the Rectorship, although in different lines. The Charter of Bishop Elphinstone to the College of St. Mary in the Nativity, now King's College, granted in 1505, is the first document in which anything is said specially of the Rectorship. The Papal Bull of Alexander VI., 1494, merely mentions the Rector. Nothing is said of the mode of election, and very little of his duties. All this was taken for granted, being left to the common University law. It was supposed to be too well understood to need special notice, and was sufficiently comprehended in the general system which was summarily dismissed in the Bull as *sicut in Parisiensi et Bononiensi studiis generalibus*. Bishop Elphinstone, however, while still taking the method of election for granted, entered into detail on the Rector's duties, thus—

Further, we enact and ordain that the Rector of the University aforesaid, so long as he is not a member of the said College (in which case the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and the Official of Aberdeen) shall once a year inspect the said College both in head and members, [that is, as detailed in the instrument of Bishop Dunbar, 1531, the doctors, masters, and students, the canonist, civilist, mediciner, the grammarian and chaplains], with their manses, and examine whatever may be wrong in persons and in things, both alienations, mortgages, or waste of the goods of the said College, especially of the money subscribed for the repair of the buildings, and of the vestments of the said College, with the advice of four persons specially deputed by the University for that purpose, who shall draw up a report thereupon and present it to the Chancellor, who, with the advice of the said four, shall reform any abuses.*

The next important Charter is that of Bishop Dunbar, 1531, confirming Elphinstone's Charter, and here the omission of any mention of the mode of electing the Rector is very noticeable, for the mode of electing every other University official is carefully detailed.† That Nations did exist, however, there is no doubt, for nearly all the other officials—the Principal, Canonist, Civilist, Bachelors, or Students in Laws, Mediciner, Sub-Principal, Grammarian, and six Prebendaries—were chosen by the University officials, the Rector, and the Procurators of the four Nations (*quatuor procuratores nationum*), the casting vote lying with the Principal. The Procurators had thus—on paper at least—a much more important function than they have now; and it may be surmised that they—together with the University officials—were supposed to elect the Rector. Dunbar

* *Fasti Aberdonenses*, p. 58.

† *Ibid.* p. 98.

generally confirms the duties of the Rector as laid down by Elphinstone, but he emphasises his localism by enacting that the Rector, whether belonging to the College or not, "shall be an actual resident within the University."

The Foundation Charter of Marischal College, 1593, in regulating the Rectorship, reverses the order of the King's College Charters, for, while very specific as to the mode of election, it speaks in more general terms of the qualifications of the Rector—

The Rector shall be a grave, godly man, a lover of law and justice, and well skilled therein. He shall have ordinary jurisdiction over all the enrolled members of the Academia (called Supposts); shall be present at all the more important meetings of the Academia, [that is, the University,] especially at elections as above described, [that is, of Principal, Professors, etc.,] preside thereat, especially in the absence of the Chancellor, and shall conduct, manage, and execute all matters that the Rectors of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and any other [Academia] are, by law, custom, or usage, understood to be able and bound to conduct, manage, and execute. He shall be elected by all the Supposts of the Academia divided into four nations, in such wise that the Diocese of Aberdeen, on account of the greater number, be divided into two nations, Mar and Buchan, the Garioch being included in Mar, and the rest, as far as the river Deveron, belonging to Buchan. The remainder of the kingdom north of the Grampians shall be comprehended under the name of the Moray nation; all to the south of the Grampians shall be known as the Angus nation. Procurators, chosen one by each of the nations, shall elect the Rector and his Assessors, [the only mention of Assessors in the Charter.] The Lord Rector when elected shall swear that he will faithfully and diligently perform the duties; that he will, with good faith, administer equal justice to all, without any respect of persons; that in elections he will give his vote with the same good faith according to his con-

viction and for the interest of the Commonwealth and Academia ; that he will zealously forward the interests of the College and Academia so far as consistent with religion, and never in anywise knowingly and willingly do what is detrimental to them ; in fine, that, to the best of his ability, he will adorn and augment this Republic of Letters.*

The first mention of what the Nations of King's College were occurs in 1634, when they appear as Aberdeen, Moray, Lothian, and Angus. In 1640 they are detailed as Mar, Moray, Lothian, and Angus.† They were divided according to Synods, as may be gathered from the division of the graduates into the "four old Nations," when they elected the Rector in 1856. *Moray* included the Synod of Moray ; *Aberdeen* or *Mar* the Synod of Aberdeen north of the Dee ; *Angus*, from the Dee to the bounds of the Synod of Lothian, including the Synods of Angus and Mearns, Perth and Stirling, and Fife. *Lothian* contained all other places not included in the other three. It is difficult to see how Lothian should have been a Nation.

At the Union of the Universities in 1860 the King's College Nations were abolished in favour of those at Marischal College, and by these the election is now settled. All matriculated students are divided into these Nations according to where they were born. The modern Nations are *Mar*, *Buchan*, *Moray*, and *Angus*. *Mar* includes "the city of Aberdeen and its neighbourhood (as included in the parishes of St. Nicholas and Oldmachar), and within the parishes of Banchory-Devenick, Belhelvie, Drumoak, Durris, Dyce,

* *Fasti Academicæ Mariscallanae*, p. 75.

† *Minutes* for 30th June, 1634, and 18th Aug., 1640.

Fintray, Kinnellar, Newmachar, Maryculter, Newhills, Nigg, Peterculter, Skene, Cruden, Ellon, Foveran, Logie-Buchan, Methlic, Slains, Tarves, and Udney. *Buchan* Nation includes the county of Banff, and such part of the county of Aberdeen as is not included in the *Mar* Nation. *Moray* includes the counties of Moray, Nairn, Inverness, Ross, Cromarty, Sutherland, Caithness, and Orkney and Shetland. *Angus* Nation consists of all matriculated students not included in any of the other Nations.* It may be noticed in passing that in 1674-5 the numbers of students in the Marischal College Nations, which included the Faculty of Arts only, were:—*Moray*, 24; *Buchan*, 11; *Mar*, 64; *Angus*, 9—in all, 108. This year the Nations at Marischal College—including *Medicine* and *Law*—were:—*Moray*, 63; *Buchan*, 101; *Mar*, 91; *Angus*, 161.

The Universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow alone retain the curious system of voting by Nations. In Edinburgh they never did exist, and at St. Andrews they were abolished by Ordinance No. 4 of the Universities Commission of 1858. Why they should have been left at Aberdeen and Glasgow does not seem clear, and it is curious that they should not have been abolished in these two Universities by the Act of 1889. By that Act they are only modified, for it is proposed that in the case of the equality of Nations the deciding vote shall be the numerical majority of votes; and in the case of these again being equal, the Chancellor—as at present—shall give the casting vote. In the Universities of St. Andrews and Glasgow the casting vote lay with the preceding Rector, and failing him, the Rector immediately

* *Ordinance No. 6 of 1858 Commission.*

before that ; and though that contention was often urged at Marischal College in the case of dispute, there is no evidence to show that that was ever the case in Aberdeen. The Nations at Glasgow University at present are : — *Natio Glottiana* (Lanarkshire) ; *Natio Rothseiana* (Ayr, Renfrew, and Bute) ; *Natio Transforthana* (all north of the Forth) ; while the fourth one corresponds to Angus, *Natio Loudoniana*, that is all other places not included in the other three. There are no Procurators at Glasgow. The Nations at St. Andrews were *Fifana*, *Angusiana*, *Lothiana*, and *Albana*, and there the Procurators were called Intrants. It will be noticed that the Nations were always four in number, just as they never exceeded that number in the Universities of Paris or Bologna.

Voting by Nations is the greatest curiosity in voting extant, and, as has been said, is in vogue only in the Universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow. The system at Aberdeen is in this wise. The Nations vote in four different rooms, the doors of which are locked at the time appointed, so that all the voters must be in by a certain time. Two Professors preside over each Nation—one to read out the names of the voters, the other to take a record of the vote. Procurators for each candidate are proposed and seconded. They are usually the gentlemen who have taken a prominent part in the election campaign. The name of each voter is read out, and he names, not the Rectorial candidate whom he supports, but the Procurator representing that candidate. The proposers of the Procurators check the votes as the Professor records them. When the voting is finished the Procurators of

14 *The Student Franchise Ignored*

the successful candidate meet the presiding Professors, when the election is formally made. In the case of an equality of Nations, the Procurators of the equal Nations meet with the presiding Professors, and record their votes. It is usual for the Procurators in the general voting to vote for their opponents out of courtesy, but in this final decision they must vote for the candidates they represent. Thus, eight Professors, eight Procurators, and their eight proposers conduct the voting—in all, twenty-four. The election is thus entirely a matter of proxy. The candidates do not plead their own cause by appearing before the constituency, nor is the voting directly in their name.

Aberdeen University is nearer the Continental model in this matter than any other Scotch University. In it alone do the students vote for Procurators. In Glasgow University the students do not elect Procurators, but vote for the Rector direct. Each student goes to the polling place of his Nation, and signs his name openly for the candidate whom he selects. Aberdeen University to-day is nearer the model than ever.

While the system of electing the Rector by the vote of the Nations was recognised, it was so only in theory. It is difficult to know, in the first place, who composed the Nations at King's College, whether it was the students alone or the students and masters combined. Be that as it may, the election of Rector both at King's College and Marischal College became a purely professorial matter, in which the students had practically no voice. This was the case especially at King's College, which had started with no definition of the mode of election. It is clear, however, that

the Rector was at first elected by Procurators, "nationall procuratouris" as they were called. According to the Foundation Charter of King's College already quoted, the Procurators had the right of a vote for the college officials, and this was exercised as late as 1684, when a Principal was elected. In the election of a Civilist in 1640, four students were the Procurators. But the Procurators were elected by the Professors, and were, as often as not, non-students. In fact, the election, at an early period, fell into the hands of the *Senatus*.

The return of Dr. William Guild as Rector of King's College in 1640, shows that the election was opposed in every particular to the present system. In the first place, the *Senatus*, including the Rector's four Assessors and the Professors, chose the four Procurators, and, in the second place, three of these Procurators were Regents or Professors themselves. To crown all, the Rector elected was actually Principal of the College.

But even the formality of choosing Procurators was done away with. In 1763, the Procurators were swept away by the decision of King's College Rectorial Court,* which found that "in all Time Comeing, the Annuall Election of a Rector shall proceed without *Procuratores Nationum*, chosen to join in the said Election, . . . and, with regard to the *Procuratores* in generall, find that previous to every election where the *Procuratores Nationum*

*The Glasgow authorities went further, for by a Commission in 1717 it was enacted that no student should have any vote in the election, the electors being the Chancellor, Rector, Principal, and Dean of Faculty ; but the franchise was restored by another Commission in 1727.

16 *Dr. Arthur Johnston Elected*

are entitled to vote by the Foundation of the College, (*i.e.*, for all college officials other than the Rector,) their Election shall not be for a Year or any Stated Time, but *pro re nata*." On 10th May, the Chancellor, Lord Deskford, approved of this finding, which was apparently acted on down to 1856. Of course, when the Professors chose one another as Procurators, the thing was a mere formal farce.

As evidence of how summary a proceeding Rectorial election was, the election of 1637 may be quoted, for it is also interesting on account of the Rector, Dr. Arthur Johnston, the great Latinist of the period. On 23rd June of that year, Dr. Alexander Scrogie, Rector of King's College, his Assessors, and the Professors, met and "receawit" Johnston "within the bosome of the said Universitie." The minute then goes on to say—

The said day, Dr. Alexander Scrogie, present Rector, demitted his office of Rectorshipe ; whairwpon the memberis and assessorouris procedit to ane new election, and electit, nominat, and choosit the said Arthour Jhonstoun rector of the said universitie, from the dait of thir presentis to the 24 day of Junii, 1638 yeiris. Whilk office of rectorshipe the said doctour Arthour Johnstoune, personallie present, acceptit in and upon him, and gawe his oathe *de fidei administratione*, etc.

Here was the Rector chosen, nominated, and elected in the course of a single meeting—a process which now takes about three or four weeks, and with which none but matriculated undergraduates have anything to do. This farce is described with a fine irony as having been performed with "haill solemnitie." In the event of the Senatus not making an election, it fell to the Chancellor to do so ; but whether he ever had to do so does not appear.

The fact to notice is this, that at King's College the students from an early period had lost all voice in the election of the Rector. This was not so much the case at Marischal College, for there the Professors still recognised the Procurators of the Nations.

The Rector was installed with some degree of ceremony. In the first place he had to take an oath of allegiance, the form of which at King's College was as follows :—

Ego tactis sacris Dei evangeliiis juramentum praesto corporale, me officio Rectoris, hujus Universitatis fideliter functurum ; omnia statuta et constitutiones, quae in primaeva Collegii hujus fundatione continentur, in quantum cum vera et orthodoxa religione in Ecclesia hac palam proposita et stabilita consistere possunt (nisi forte Cancellario Universitatis, aliisque legitimis superioribus in quibusdam permittere visum fuerit) inviolabiliter observaturum ; singula dicti Collegii jura ac privilegia defensurum, ejusque commodum et utilitatem in omnibus juxta posse meum procuraturum. Ita me Deus adjuvet.

Another formality was to deliver to the new Rector the “keyis of the librarie and chartour kist, the coppies of the fundatione, of inventar of the buikes, colledge plenessing and colledge rental.” It may be noticed by the way that Dr. Guild seems to have lost the College accounts.*

The duties of the Rector were, as described in the Charter, to visit, or rather examine into, the College. The Rector held a special meeting, which came to be known as a Rectorial Court, and which enacted College Laws.† There was a Rectorial minute book kept

* *Fasti Aberdonenses*, 319.

† *Ibid*, 319.

in which these were set down. In 1664 it was enacted that a fine of twelve shillings should be imposed on all who absented themselves from these Courts.* In the early period of the Rectorship the duties of the Rector may be described as having been paternal. Thus in 1676 the Rectorial Court had to see that "the Sabbath day is observed be the students." In Marischal College there was no Rectorial Court between 1738 and 1825, in which year Joseph Hume, the Rector, resuscitated it, much to the disgust of the Professors, who were very lukewarm on the occasion, and utterly repudiated it at a Court in the following year held by a Rector after their own hearts—Sir James M'Grigor.† This was the last Rectorial Court held at Marischal College. The last Rectorial Court at King's College was that held by Mr. John Inglis, on 14th October, 1857. It was characterised by a newspaper of the period as a farce. The Rectorial Court was abolished by the Act of 1858, when the University Court took its place.

The Rectorial elections and visitations were not without their festivities—Professorial festivities, of course. In later times these have developed into the dinner given by the Senatus to the Rector, and occasionally by the student supporters of the different candidates. The following extracts from the accounts of King's College are very quaint :—

Spent at the choesing of the Rector, Mr. Alex. Scrogie
[1660] I 0 0

* *Fasti Aberdonenses*, 429.

† *A Report of the Proceedings at the Rectorial Court, held in Marischal College, July 31, 1826.* Aberdeen : Lewis Smith, 1826.

Item, whem Mr. Meinzie, and sume of the New Tone regents cam to the [King's] Colledge for choosinge of a rector; for wyne, and tobacco, and pyps [1665]	... ..	1 lib. 2s.
Item when the rector cam here first, and was received, for wyne, sugger, bear, tobacco	... ..	1 lib. 13s.
Item at severall sederunts at the visetation and divers rectorall meetings	... ..	3 5 0

As the Nations were originally formed to enforce the rights of the gown *versus* the town, so the Rector became the judge of his own constituents. There was a long fight between the civic magistrates and the Rector over this question in the 13th and 14th centuries. In Aberdeen the Rector did not exercise this function to any marked extent. By the Act of the Scots Parliament of 1593, ratifying the Foundation Charter of Marischal College, it was provided that "the masters, members, students, and bursars, and haill inhabitants" of the College were under the jurisdiction of the civic authorities in all things "committed by them out-with the walls of the said College."*

In Glasgow, however, the Rector played a much more important part, for it was his duty, "along with his Assessors, to judge in all civil and criminal causes wherein any member of the University was a party. Every member, who either sued or answered before any other Court was guilty of perjury, and incurred the penalty of expulsion." This right he exercised till 1870, when the University shifted to its new quarters at Gilmorehill. A policeman who ventured within the quadrangle, even as late as 1860, has been known to be stripped naked by the students.

* *Fasti Acad. Mar.*, p. 85.

By the silencing of the student voice in the election the original theory of the Rectorship had been crippled. It was still further crippled, in fact it was rendered almost entirely useless, when the system of the absentee Rector was introduced. This was largely the fault of the students themselves, for it was much more common at Marischal College than at King's. So long as the Rector could give some attention to University business, it did not matter so much though he was not elected by the students. In the early days of the Colleges, the Rector was invariably resident in Aberdeen, and was oftener still a local University man.

The step to the absentee Rector was by slow degrees. It first began with the election of county lairds, King's College leading off in 1698 with the return of Sir Robert Burnett of Leys. This paved the way for the genuine absentee Rector, who made his appearance for the first time in John Gray of London, founder of the Gray Scholarship, returned Rector for Marischal College in 1764. This innovation did not appear at King's till a much later period, and thus, though the King's College students were utterly ignored, the Rectors were still more useful than at Marischal College. At King's College, the purely ornamental Rector was, in fact, never introduced at all, but Marischal College had adopted candidates celebrated in literature or science, as witness the return of Sir John F. Herschel in 1842, and Alison 1845. To the absentee Rector is due the introduction of the Rectorial Address, which was given in lieu of the more serious duties of attendance on University business. The delivery of the Address has come to be the sole mark of the Rectorship.

The appropriation by the Professors of the right of electing the Rector was not allowed to pass without protest from the students of Marischal College, who had never lost their right to such an extent as the King's College men. This protest took active form in 1824, when a *Letter to the Students of Marischal College on the subject of the approaching Election* was published, very strongly advocating the claims of Joseph Hume, the M.P. for the Montrose Burghs. To the absentee type of Rector was attributed the "defects and corruptions" existing in "some of our Universities."

Elect no one who is related in any degree to a Peer or Baronet ; for, believe us, whatever he may tell you, he is looking to his own interests at your expense, and will be happy to honour his relative by voting him Lord Rector. Elect none of those quiet deceitful caterpillars, who look on the constituted authorities as infallible, and who would lick the very dust beneath his feet to gain the favour of a Professor. But elect bold, decisive fellows, who speak what they think, and will not be intimidated.

The pamphlet had its desired effect, and Hume was returned in 1825. With his wonted energy he resuscitated the Rectorial Court, which had not been held since 1738. This Court, held on November 14th, 1825, was considered a great novelty, and it was very largely attended by students. The student grievances more especially ventilated at this Court were that the Professors did not attend regularly ; that the state of the bursaries wanted looking into ; that they had been deprived of their privileges in the Library ; and that the Charter had been infringed on several points.* This Rectorial meeting was

* *A Full and Correct Report of the Proceedings of the Rectorial Court, held in Marischal College and University, 14th November, 1824.* Aberdeen : Lewis Smith, 1825.

not appreciated by the Professors, and even one of the Rector's Assessors—the Provost of Aberdeen—declined to attend. Hume strongly advocated a resident Rector, and spoke generally on academic reform. As soon as his back was turned, however, nothing was done, and he afterwards wrote from London that he was “deeply concerned that the hopes held out to him of having induced a majority of the Senatus to make alterations and improvements in the University had not been realised.” As already said, the Professors had a counterblast Rectorial Court in the following year; from the whole tone of which it is clear that nothing was further from their minds than the carrying out of any of Hume's suggestions.

A reform in the whole subject of the Rectorship seemed within the grasp of the University by the Commission of 1826, which advocated the principle of a working Rector, and that the office should be held for four years, instead of one. But that Commission, like many others, came to nothing.

The King's College students quietly submitted to the state of matters. It was the graduates who took up the question. They also had been ignored, and had had a tough fight with the Senatus to get a share in the government of the University. The Senatus looked on the graduates with extreme suspicion and jealousy. In 1826 the graduates of Marischal College had agitated on the same lines, and had formed a committee for this purpose. The attitude of Principal Laurence Brown was indicative of the general professorial feeling. He held that such a committee “would go to the utter subversion of all order and subordination. It would lead to the most pernicious conse-

quences."* Viewed in the light of the share the graduates now hold in the government of the University, this is very amusing.

The Senatus of King's College stood out against the aspirations of the graduates, but, as a sop, gave them the privilege of electing the Rector in 1855. The two candidates were the Earl of Ellesmere (who had held the office during the preceding nineteen years,) and Mr. (now Lord President) Inglis. The graduates voted (15th October, 1856) in the four old Nations of King's College, with the following result :—

				Ellesmere.	Inglis.
Mar	...	...	...	102	19
Moray	...	...	...	94	16
Angus	...	...	...	32	10
Lothian	...	...	...	51	6
				279	51

The election was for four years, but Lord Ellesmere died on 18th February, 1857, and then the graduates again voted (but *per capita* not *per nationes*)—Mr. Inglis polling 235 votes, and Colonel Sykes 102. This extraordinary proceeding will probably never be repeated.

One of the most interesting facts about the Rectorship at Marischal was the suggestion to get Carlyle in 1856. He was never formally proposed, but he wrote the following characteristic letter to the gentlemen who had mooted his name :—

5 Cheyne Row, Chelsea,
London, February 22nd, 1856.

Gentlemen,—Your announcement very much surprised me, not surely in an unpleasant way, and I beg in the meantime to thank you very cordially, you and my other young friends in Aberdeen, for the honour you are doing

* Report of the Rectorial Court of 1826.

me. The election to a merely formal office, I suppose, may go in this way or that without momentous consequences, but the fact that ingenuous young souls in your University in poor old Scotland far away are loyally disposed to me, and willing to testify that feeling by such methods as they have—this is already a possession of a valuable, and to me almost of an affecting, nature, which I shall not have to part with. The election itself I must not in the least interfere for or against. In respect of personally visiting Aberdeen, too, I am constrained to say that travelling is at all times very untowardly to me, and that at present there are some special causes rather detaining me here, on the whole, that if there be no real duty, but only a formal or ceremonial one to be done in Aberdeen, I had much better not come, but that if there does appear some real practical duty to be done in the event of my election, I will certainly make an effort to come. More I cannot say at present, and so with many thanks and kind regards—I remain, gentleman, your most obedient

T. CARLYLE.

To Messrs. Thomson & Harper, Divinity Students, &c. Mr. Austen H. Layard, the great traveller, who had been Rector in the previous year, was returned unopposed in 1856, so that Aberdeen missed its chance of being honoured by the Rectorship of the Seer of Cheyne Row, and it remained for Edinburgh to confer on him his first and only Rectorship nine years after. Edinburgh has taken two Rectors from Aberdeen—Lord Rosebery and Mr. Goschen.

The last Rector of King's College was Mr. Inglis. The last Rector of Marischal College was the Earl of Airlie (1859-60).*

**.For Lists of the Rectors of King's College and Marischal College see the Appendices.*

II.

1860-90.

THE RECTORS UNDER THE ACT OF 1858.

The first step which really put the Rectorship on its feet, so to speak, was the Union of the Colleges in 1860. Four important changes were then made—(1.) The election of a Rector every three years instead of annually ; (2.) No Professor in a Scotch University was eligible (before this, not only Scotch, but Aberdeen, Principals and Professors became Rectors of the University) ; (3.) in the case of equality of Nations, the election should be settled by the casting vote of the Chancellor of the University (so that a recurrence of “no election” was impossible) ; (4.) the election was to be according to the usage in Marischal College, that is the Nations of King’s—Mar, Moray, Angus, and Lothian—disappeared in favour of the Nations at Marischal, Mar, Moray, Angus, and Buchan. Since 1860 there have been ten elections, and eight Rectors, two of them having been re-elected—Mr. Grant Duff and Dr. Bain.

The first election under the new Act took place in 1860, and the new system was inaugurated by the most rowdy proceedings that have characterised this University during the century. Two candidates entered the field—Mr E. F. Maitland, the Solicitor-General, raised in 1862 to the bench

as Lord Barcaple—and Sir Andrew Leith Hay, who had been Liberal member for the Elgin Burghs in 1841. The result of the poll was as follows :—

Election 1860—23rd December.

			Maitland.	Leith Hay.
Mar Nation,	...	...	41	108
Buchan „	...	...	85	68
Moray „	...	...	37	12
Angus „	...	...	39	52
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			202	240

That is, though there was an equality of Nations, Leith Hay had a numerical majority of 38 votes.

The Chancellors of both Colleges were dead, the Duke of Gordon (Marischal) having died on 21st October, 1860, and the Earl of Aberdeen (King's) nine days before the election—it is curious that, at the beginning of this second era, something of the old muddle should have occurred—and it lay with the Vice-Chancellor, Principal Campbell, to decide. He gave his casting vote in favour of Maitland, who was a Whig. The Procurators of the Mar and Angus Nations protested. A meeting of Sir Andrew's supporters was held; a deputation of five students waited on Mr Maitland in Edinburgh “to plead, in his presence, the detrimental effects on the present students, and on the general interests of the University, which his so intruding himself must necessarily have;” his unsuitableness was urged on three grounds; the opinion of counsel was got as to the validity of the Principal's vote—but in vain. Principal Campbell voted for Maitland, who was duly elected. The friction really originated in the bad feeling which was current over the Union of the Colleges.

The real crisis, however, took place when Maitland came to deliver his Rectorial Address on March 16th, 1861. The ceremony was held in Marischal College, and, anticipating a row, the place was strongly guarded by police. Whenever the supporters of Leith Hay got admission to the hall, they smashed the forms and pelted the Maitlandites with the *debris*. Peas, barley, and other missiles were thrown without respect of persons. When the Rector appeared he was the target of all kinds of missiles. The opposition of the Leith Hay men did not end here, for the Procurator of the Mar Nation—a medical student—stepped out and attempted to read a protest, signed by a notary-public, demanding that the “said election, or pretended election, of the said Edward Francis Maitland [be] set aside, reduced, rescinded, and declared null and void and of no force or effect.” Another supporter of Leith Hay, to emphasise this formal protest, addressed the “pretended” Lord Rector thus:—“I am requested by the students of this University to inform you that they hope you will not think of addressing them;” to which the Lord Rector smilingly replied—“I accept as frankly the protest you have now offered.” The Solicitor General’s reply was answered by his receiving a splinter of wood on the nose, which was severely cut and bled profusely from the scar. The hubbub was tremendous, but, amid the showers of legs of forms and clouds of peasemeal, and with his wounded nose, “the learned gentleman smiled good-naturedly, and indeed”—says a newspaper account of the proceedings—“looked the calmest and most contented person on the platform.” After entreaty and command by the Principal, the cause

of the whole affair, the disturbance was at last quelled by the intervention of the police, and after an hour's noise the Rector proceeded to deliver his Address.

This was the last Rectorial Address delivered in Marischal College. Several students were rusticated over the business. Sir Andrew Leith Hay's disappointment was toned down by a dinner which his supporters gave him on the Saturday following the Address. A "defence" * of the students was afterwards issued in pamphlet form.

Another incident of a similar kind occurred in 1869, when Mr. Grant Duff opposed Sir William Stirling Maxwell. There was an equality of Nations, which arose in a curious way. In Angus Mr. Grant Duff had 55 votes, and Sir William 56. A protest was entered on behalf of Mr. Duff's Committee and Procurators against the vote of Mr. Boswell, who had voted for Maxwell in the Angus Nation, thus giving the extra vote which made the Nations equal. Mr. Boswell—now of the University Observatory—had not matriculated till eight weeks after the opening of the session, and his name had not appeared on the list of voters, and Mr. Duff's supporters denied his right to vote. The Chancellor, nevertheless, gave his casting vote in favour of Sir William Maxwell, who declined to accept, partly on account of the adverse majority of students (13), and partly on account of this dispute. The Senatus then took the opinion of counsel as to whether they could hold Mr. Duff to be elected, and they were told that the election must begin *de novo*. Accordingly,

* *A Defence of the Students of the University of Aberdeen.* By a Student. Aberdeen, 1861.

on 12th February, 1870, a new election took place, not many students attending. Mr. Duff's Procurators were returned unanimously in Moray and Mar, but in Buchan and Angus a vote took place, Procurators being named on behalf of Mr. Bernhard Samuelson, M.P. for Banbury—who was made a baronet in 1884, and now sits as Liberal member for the Banbury Division of Oxfordshire. Mr. Samuelson's Procurators received only 6 votes in Buchan and 3 in Angus, and so Mr. Duff was elected.

Since Barcaple's election the Rectorial Election has been one of the most exciting—if not the most exciting—events in undergraduadom. Politics have almost invariably swayed the contests, although not to such an extent as in the other Universities. Unfortunately, out of the eight Rectors elected between 1860-90, there have been only three working Rectors. These are Sir (he was then only Mr.) M. E. Grant Duff, who at that time, like Sir Andrew Leith Hay, was member for the Elgin Burghs; Professor Huxley; and Dr. Bain. That their work was appreciated is shown by the re-election of the first and last.

Mr. Grant Duff had a scheme of reform which dealt with the Faculty of Arts; Professor Huxley proposed several reforms in Medicine, and it will be seen that the very schemes which they proposed are only now likely to become law. In both cases they are almost identical with the proposals for the reformed curriculum submitted to the Universities Commission. The leading proposals of Mr. Grant Duff, brought forward during his second Rectorship, in 1872, were as follows—To diminish classical teaching; to optionalise Greek; that the Greek assistant should teach

Greek colloquially in view of its importance as a living language; to reduce the lectures in Moral Philosophy from 150 to 100, of which 60 should be on the History of Philosophy, and 40 on Political Economy. As we know, none of these proposals are in vogue, although they may soon be so.

Professor Huxley proposed an excellent scheme for Medicine. He wanted the Medical curriculum stripped of everything that did not go to equip a good medical man. He also proposed that Botany and Natural History should be known by the student before entering Medicine, and that they should not form part of the medical professionals. And, lastly, he proposed to optionalise Greek for the M.D. degree—a point unanimously agreed on by the recommendation of every University to the present Commission.

Dr. Bain is the only Lord Rector who has had ability to attend thoroughly to the business of the University Court. No great scheme is connected with his Rectorial reign, but in a hundred and one little ways his fidelity to duty might be shown. He hardly got free scope, for the way of deferring reform in view of the Universities Commission—the way that was fulfilled only last year—constantly discouraged every attempt to start reform from the University itself. Dr. Bain did great service in looking into the financial position of the University so far as bursaries are concerned.

The other Rectors have been ornamental, in so far as they have been unable to take any but a passing interest in the University. The delivery of their Address, and one attendance at the Court, held on the same day for their convenience, constitute the work they have done for the University.

Thus the voting in their elections is about all that is worth noting. The following lists give the names of the various candidates and the votes recorded for them—

1863. EARL RUSSELL (1792—1878).

Elected 24th December.

			Earl Russell.	Grant Duff.
Mar Nation,	...	...	66	39
Buchan „	...	...	79	59
Moray „	...	...	38	15
Angus „	...	...	48	20
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			231	133

Majority in 4 Nations for Earl Russell.

Do. of Votes do. 98.

1866. Mr. GRANT DUFF (1829).

Elected 21st December.

			Grant Duff.	George Grote.
Mar Nation,	...	...	59	15
Buchan „	...	...	114	66
Moray „	...	...	41	50
Angus „	...	...	31	66
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			245	197

Nations equal ; casting vote in favour of Duff.

Majority of votes for Duff, 48.

1869. Mr. GRANT DUFF (Re-elected).

Elected 24th December.

			Grant Duff.	Sir W. Maxwell.
Mar Nation,	...	...	69	34
Buchan „	...	...	82	68
Moray „	...	...	19	54
Angus „	...	...	55	56
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			225	212

Nations equal ; casting vote in favour of Maxwell who declined.

Majority of votes for Duff, 13.

The Voting, 1872-81

1872. Professor HUXLEY (1825).

Elected 14th November.

			Huxley.	Marquis of Huntly.
Mar Nation, ...	...	...	76	52
Buchan „ ...	...	...	82	95
Moray „ ...	...	...	37	37
Angus „ ...	...	...	79	36
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			274	220

Majority in 3 Nations for Huxley.

Do. of Votes do. 54.

1875. Mr. W. E. FORSTER, M.P. (1818—1886).

Elected 13th November.

			Forster.	Lord Lindsay.
Mar Nation, ...	...	...	77	36
Buchan „ ...	...	...	165	30
Moray „ ...	...	...	66	9
Angus „ ...	...	...	70	70
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			378	145

Majority in 3 Nations for Forster.

Do. of Votes do. 233.

1878. LORD ROSEBERY (1847).

Elected 16th November.

			Rosebery. Mr. (Lord) Cross.	
Mar Nation, ..	...	...	70	64
Buchan „ ...	...	...	121	106
Moray „ ...	...	...	42	32
Angus „ ...	...	...	69	97
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			302	299

Majority in 3 Nations for Rosebery.

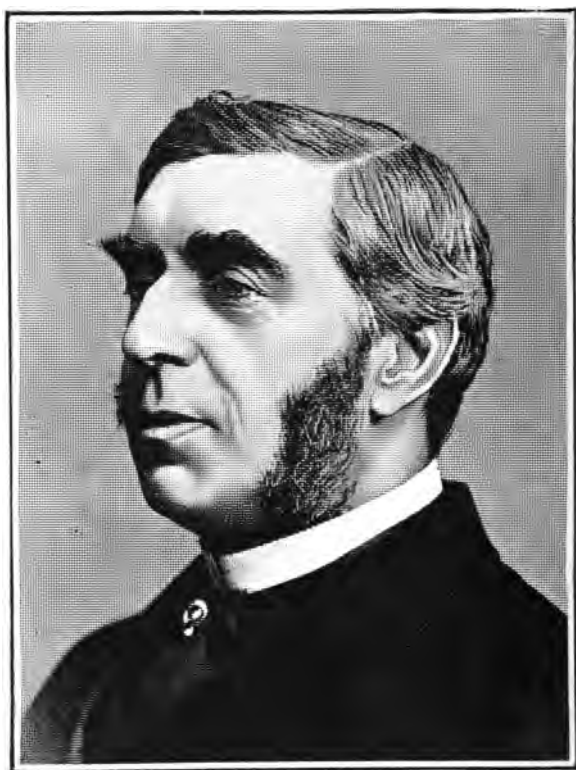
Do. of Votes do. 3.

1881. Dr. BAIN (1818).

Elected 12th November.

			Bain. Sir James Paget.	
Mar Nation, ...	...	...	143	42





Frederick Oschner

Buchan „	...	...	177	81
Moray „	...	...	44	38
Angus „	...	...	80	78
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			444	239
Majority in 4 Nations for Dr. Bain.				
Do. of Votes			do.	205.

1884. Dr. BAIN (Re-elected).

Elected 15th November.

			Bain. Lord R. Churchill.	
Mar Nation,	...	...	125	53
Buchan „	...	...	153	101
Moray „	...	...	59	44
Angus „	...	...	90	114
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			427	312
Majority in 3 Nations for Dr. Bain.				
Do. of Votes			do.	114.

1887. Mr. GOSCHEN (1831).

Elected 12th November.

			Goschen.	Morley.
Mar Nation,	...	...	100	79
Buchan „	...	...	135	113
Moray „	...	...	71	69
Angus „	...	...	149	53
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			455	314
Majority in 4 Nations for Mr. Goschen.				
Do. of Votes			do.	141.

It will be noticed that on one occasion only has the numerical majority been in favour of the defeated candidate—in the case of Barcaple's appointment. In all the other cases, the winning candidate has had also a majority of votes; that majority has been least in the Rosebery election (3 votes,) and greatest in the Forster election of 1875 (233 votes.) On three occasions only has there

been a majority in all the Nations, (Lord Russell, Dr. Bain, 1881, and Mr. Goschen) and only on three occasions has there been an equality of Nations. It will also be seen that the Angus Nation is the balance of power, and in every case but one it has decided in favour of the Conservative, or, at least, the less Liberal candidate. That exception is in the case of Dr. Bain, in 1881, when he scored two votes in the Angus Nation above the Conservative candidate, Sir James Paget. In the election of 1875, Mr. Forster and Lord Lindsay (now Earl of Crawford and Balcarres) polled equal in the Angus Nation. Mr. Forster was presented with the freedom of the city when he came down to deliver his Rectorial address. Before 1860 it was a very common thing to make the Rector an Honorary Burgess.

The delivery of an Address is the one thing which has been the characteristic of the Rectorship, at least to the outside public, and while the Rectors may have been remiss in other duties, in this one they have, in modern times, been always up to date. Since 1860 only one Rector has omitted to deliver an address—Dr Bain on his second election. The following are the titles of the Addresses (1860-87), with the dates of their delivery:—

Barcaple, March 16th, 1861 — “Scotch University life—its objects, its pleasures, and its duties.”

Russell, November 11th, 1864 — “Is there any law or general rule by which the decline of States is governed; what is the general aspect of the world at present; and does it teach us to hope or to despond?”

Duff, March 23rd, 1867 — “University work in Scotland; its nature.”

Duff, November 18th, 1870 — “Teaching reform in Aberdeen University; the reorganisation of the bur-

saries; and Classical teaching." [See *Miscellanies: Political and Literary*. London, 1878.]

Huxley, February 27th, 1874—"Universities Actual and Ideal." [Reprinted in the *Contemporary Review*, March, 1874, and in Huxley's *Science and Culture*, 1881.]

Forster, November 24th, 1876—"What help University life affords to students to be politicians."

Rosebery, November 5th, 1880—"History; and a History Chair in the University." [Published by Douglas, Edinburgh, 1880.]

Bain, November 15th, 1882—"The University Ideal—Past and Present." [Republished by Brown & Co., 1882, and in *Practical Essays*.]

Goschen, January 31st, 1888—"Intellectual Interest." [Republished in London.]

III.

1890.

THE ELECTION UNDER THE ACT OF 1889.

The election of 1890 marks the third period in the history of the Rectorships. The University has started on a new course under the Universities Act of 1889, and this is the first Rectorial election under that measure. As president of the University Court—now the most important governing body in the University—the Rector's power has increased. It is the fact that the students' representative, the Rector, controls the Court, that was responsible for the desire to get a "local" Rector. The power of the student has never been more recognised, for under the new Act the Rector may confer with the Students' Representative Council on the appointment of his Assessor. It was this desire that prompted the proposal to elect Dr. Struthers, and mostly this—though mixed with a streak of politics—that prompted the nomination of Mr. Bryce and the Marquis of Huntly, the two candidates finally settled on.

Although interest was long in wakening in this election, the campaign was as brisk as its predecessors. Twelve meetings were held, as against eight in the Goschen election. The campaign was started with little definite idea of candidates. At the first meeting (31st October)

— Mr Gladstone having written declining the Rectorship—the names of Lord Hartington (who afterwards declined) ; Mr Bryce (proposed by Mr Esslemont, Arts, and seconded by Mr Patrick Diack, M.A., Medicine) ; Sir Henry James ; and Dr Struthers (who afterwards declined to stand) were proposed and seconded. Lord Balfour of Burleigh was also proposed, but not seconded. The name of Professor Ferrier, London, was suggested. At the second meeting ("Unionist", November 9th) the names of the Marquis of Huntly (proposed by Mr William Christie, Medicine, and seconded by Mr J. H. Barron, Tertian) and Mr J. P. B. Robertson were proposed and seconded, but Lord Huntly was adopted by 77 votes to 35. Sir John Lubbock was also suggested. Both parties held five meetings a-side. The "nomination" fight was won by the Huntly party. It may be noticed that the "nomination" of Rector, unlike most nominations, is a pure formality, for a candidate may be named up to the last moment.

On 22nd November the Marquis of Huntly was returned with the following votes :—

		Lord Huntly.	Mr. Bryce.
Mar Nation, ...	...	105	88
Buchan „ ...	...	132	117
Moray „ ...	...	64	69
Angus „ ...	...	129	78
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		430	352

Majority in 3 Nations for Huntly.

Do. of Votes do. 78.

Eighteen years ago, Lord Huntly lost the Rectorship against Professor Huxley by 54 votes. The only Nation that has stuck to him is Buchan, which then voted for him with a majority of 13. It has now increased that majority by two. The

Marquis had then 45 per cent. of the votes. In this election he had 55 per cent., but then the numbers of students voting has risen from 82 per cent. to 92 per cent., while the number of students has increased from 599 to 849, or 250.

The torchlight procession on the night of the election was by far the best thing of the kind that has ever taken place in Aberdeen. One element militated against its complete success—the weather. Not only was the attendance very large—nearly 600—but the “fancy dress” element, though not quite new, was never on such a scale before. The great ingenuity displayed in costumes was wonderful, and had there been more time to arrange the event, would have been more so. All sorts and conditions of men—and “women” too, for a ballet girl and a “Salvation lass” with tambourine and bonnet complete were in evidence—were personated, from an imitation convict to a Piccadilly dude, Ally Sloper, and all kinds of nationalities.

The Lord Rector wrote the following letter to his supporters :—

November 22nd, 1890.

Aboyne Castle, Aboyne, N.B.

Dear Mr. Bennett,—The kind efforts you and the committee, who worked for me so unsparingly, made, have been crowned with success. I assure you all that I highly appreciate the honour the students of Aberdeen University have done me by electing me their Lord Rector, and I beg you will accept for yourself and convey to the members of your committee, and to all my supporters, my grateful thanks. In accepting the Lord Rectorship, I feel the honour and responsibilities of the post, intensified in the circumstances that I have been preferred to an opponent whose distinguished position in a southern University has been worthily accentuated by his contributions to literature, and who has in other fields also displayed brilliant talents.—I beg to remain yours very faithfully,

HUNTLY.

The literary productions of this election were unusually brisk. Fifteen publications appeared, the Bryce party producing six and the Huntly section nine, including three reprints. The following is a list of the various items with the dates of their issue.

Why many men think they'll vote for Bryce. Why more men will vote for Huntly. [A bill of reasons *pro* and *con*, published by the Huntly party.] November 3rd.

Election Cartoon, No. 1. 1d. With apologies to *Alma Mater*. (Bryce.) [A caricature of the cover of *Alma Mater*.] November 10th.

The Story of the Bryce Cartoon. [The Bryce cartoon caricatured by the Huntly party]. November 11th.

The Marquis of Hunting No-Go. (With apologies to Gilbert, Sullivan, and the Duke of Plaza-Toro.) (Bryce.) November 13th.

The Cock of the North. [A poem, illustrated.] (Huntly.) November 14th.

Cartoon of Mr. A. H. Bennett as interim piper to the Marquis, "prior to taking a long tour in the colonies," issued by the Bryce party, Nov. 14th.

"Varsity Varieties." [An imitation Music Hall bill, issued by the Bryce party.] Nov. 14th.

"The Babes of Bryce." [Cartoon referring to Mr. Bryce's Infants Bill.] Nov. 18th.

"Gladiators." [Mr. Bryce in Roman gladiatorial garb, trampling on Huntly, and Principal Geddes in Highland dress shooting *Alma Mater*; above, Dr. Struthers floats jauntily on a whale.] Nov. 18th.

The Claymore, a Slashing Periodical, Special Rectorial Number, Vol. 1., No. 1., Friday, Nov. 21st, 1890. Price 1d. [The production of Messrs. J. D. Symon and J. H. Barron, Tertians, and Mr. George Duncan, M.A. (Law.) The most able hit of the Huntly party. It ran through two editions.] Nov. 21st.

"The Tug-of-War for Bryce." [Cartoon by the Huntly party with Huntly seated in the Rectorial Chair, and Mr. Bryce torn between his local supporters and his Parliamentary colleagues. The latter are evidently copies from Mr. Harry Furniss.] Nov. 22nd.

40 *Summary of the Voting 1860-90*

Bryce, "Lord Rector." [A parody on "For a' that" by the Bryce party.] Nov. 22nd.

The following reprints were issued by the Huntly party:—

Leading articles from the *Aberdeen Journal* and *Scotsman* of 12th and 13th Nov.

Lord Huntly's address as President of the Social Science Congress at Liverpool in 1876.

The following figures will show that the interest in the election has been gradually rising, as proved by the percentage of voters:—

		Numerical majority.	Total No. of students.	Students voting.	Percentage voting.
1860.	Barcaple,	— 38	610	442	72
1863.	Russell,	98	529	364	68
1866.	Grant Duff,	48	504	442	87
1869.	„	13	517	437	84
1872.	Huxley,	54	599	494	82
1875.	Forster,	233	625	523	83
1878.	Rosebery,	3	664	601	90
1881.	Bain,	205	750	683	91
1884.	„	115	837	739	88
1887.	Goschen,	141	831	769	92·52
1890.	Huntly,	78	849	782	92·1

THE LORD RECTOR OF 1890.

The Right Honourable Charles Gordon, 11th Marquis of Huntly — he has other titles, including the Earldom of Aboyne — was born in 1847. He is an Aboyne Gordon, in contradistinction to the main branch, the Gordons of Huntly, now extinct. His family took their rise in George, 2nd Marquis of Huntly, who was Chancellor of King Charles' University in 1643. Six years after he was beheaded for his adherence to Charles I. This nobleman's third son, Lewis, carried on the marquise, while his fourth son, Charles, was created Earl of Aboyne in 1660 by Charles II.

The two branches kept separate for 176 years — during which time there had been five Earls of Aboyne and five Marquises of Huntly, though the marquise had become the Dukedom of Gordon — and joined again in 1836, when the fifth Duke of Gordon, whose statue stands in Castle Street, died without issue. The marquise fell to the 5th Earl of Aboyne, as next of kin. He thus became 9th Marquis of Huntly, but the estate devolved on the Duke of Richmond and Lennox — through a daughter of the 4th Duke of Gordon — and the old ducal title was revived for him in 1876 — the Duke of Richmond and Gordon.

Lord Huntly is a grandson of this 9th Marquis, and it will be seen that he is connected with the Chancellor, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. He succeeded to the marquise — which

is the premier marquisate of Scotland, having been created in 1599—when he was only 16. He was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge. Lord Huntly entered the House of Lords—where, by the way, he sits as Baron Meldrum—as a Liberal. In the Gladstone Administration of 1870-3 he was Lord-in-Waiting to Her Majesty, and for a short time in 1881 he was Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, being also created a Privy Councillor. Lord Huntly was President of the Social Science Congress at Liverpool in 1876. He has travelled in India, and in south-eastern Europe, and has written a book and several sketches on the latter tour. In 1889 he was returned unopposed to the Aberdeenshire County Council. He is a Vice-President of the New Spalding Club, for which he is editing a History of the Family of Gordon, and he has initiated a scheme for the formation in Aberdeen of a Museum to illustrate the archæology of the north-east of Scotland.

Lord Huntly's family have long had a very close connection with the University. In 1545 Bishop William Gordon, of Aberdeen, who was a son of the 3rd Earl of Huntly, was made Chancellor of King's College, and held office till 1577. Then, as already noticed, the 2nd Marquis of Huntly was Chancellor of the combined Colleges, under the title of King Charles' University, in 1643. He was the first lay Chancellor, all his predecessors having been Bishops. His son—the founder of the Aboyne branch—was in 1661 one of the Commissioners appointed by Parliament to inquire into the University. In 1793 the fourth Duke of Gordon was also Chancellor of King's College; in 1815 his son, afterwards the fifth and

last Duke, became Chancellor of Marischal College; and since 1861 the Duke of Gordon and Richmond has been Chancellor of the united University. Besides these there were a host of University officials who were cadets of the Gordon family. Thus Bishop Alexander Gordon, third son of James Gordon of Haddo, ancestor of the Earls of Aberdeen, was Chancellor of King's College, 1516-18; while the first Earl of Aberdeen was a Regent there in 1659; and the fourth Earl was Chancellor from 1827 till his death in 1861.

The connection of the Gordons with the University is made clearer by the fact that Lord Huntly's youngest brother, Lord Granville Armyne Gordon, is the only member of a "noble" family that has been a student at Aberdeen University during this century, he having been an Arts student during the sessions 1872-3 and 1873-4. When the Marquis contested the Rectorship with Professor Huxley in 1872, Lord Granville voted for the latter.

At the present moment, therefore, the University of Aberdeen has for its two highest officials—the Chancellor and the Rector—the two representatives (the heir of line and the heir male) of the famous old House of Gordon.

APPENDIX I.

THE RECTORS OF UNIVERSITY AND KING'S COLLEGE.

1498. Magister Andreas Lyell, thesaurarius noster [i.e. Gul. Episc. Aberd.]. (*Fasti Aberdonenses*, Spald. Club, 1854, p. 27).
1499. Mr. William Strathachin. (Note on MS. chartulary in handwriting of John Ker, Prof. of Greek, 1717).
1501. Mr. Andrew Lyell (*Fasti*, p. 39).
1506. Alexander Cullan, Prebendary of Owyn (Document in old Charter Chest, Shuttle xxv., No. 35).
1516. Alexander Galloway, Official of Aberdeen (old Ch. Ch., Sh. xxvi., No. 6).
- ? Mr. Alexander Hay. (*Boece's Life of Elphinstone*).
1521. Alexander Galloway. }
1529. Gilbert Strathauchin. } (*Fasti*, p. lxxvi. but query authority).
1530. Alexander Galloway. }
1531. Gilbert Strathauchin, Belhelvie (*Fasti*, p. 108).
1535. David Dischenton, Precentor.
1537. Mr. Alexander Spittal, Prebendary of } (*Fasti*, p. lxxvi. Query).
Clatt.
1538. Mr. Alexander Spittal. (*Fasti*, p. 111.)
1539. Alexander Hay. (*Fasti*, p. lxxvi. Query).
1542. Mr. James Strathauchin, of Belhelvie. (*Fasti*, p. 560).
In following year Rector of University of St. Andrews.
1549. Mr. Alexander Galloway. (*Fasti*, p. 259).
1563. Alexander Setoun, Chancellor of Aberdeen. (*Fasti*, p. 127).
1592. Mr. Nicolas Hay, Civilist. ("Vide his gravestone in the College Chapel." Prof. Thomas Gordon's MS. *Collections*, p. 10).
- 1600-02-05-08-09-10-12-13-14-18. Mr. John Strauchane, Parson of Kincardine. (*Fasti*, p. lxxvii. Query).
1619. Mr. John Strauchane. (Old Ch. Ch., Sh. xxxiii., No. 12).
1619. Sept. 14. Mr. John Leythe elected by the Commissioners of Visitation. (*Fasti*, p. 278).
1623. James Sandelands, Commissary of Aberdeen. (*Fasti*, p. 280).
- 1624-25-26-27. James Sandelands. (*Fasti*, p. lxxvii. Query).
1628. James Sandelands. (*Fasti*, p. 283).

- 1629-30-31 32-33. James Sandelands. (*Fasti*, p. lxxvii. Query).
1634. June 30. Dr. John Forbes, Professor of Divinity. The first regular election on record. The electors are the Chancellor, Principal, Mediciner, Canonist, Sub-Principal, Grammarian, Cantor; together with Mr. Robert Ogilvie, Procurator Angusiensis; Mr. William Strachan, Procurator Moraviensis; Mr. Alexander Middletoune, Procurator Loudoniensis; and Mr. Alexander Scrogie, Procurator Aberdonensis. (*College Minutes*). The first three Procurators were Regents.
1635. June 24. Dr. John Forbes re-elected. Same Procurators.
1636. June 24. Dr. Alexander Scrogie, Minister of Old Machar. Procurators: Mr. R. Ogilvie, Mr. A. Middletoune, Mr. Alexander Gardyne, Regents; and John Forbes, *Student*.
1637. June 23. Dr. Arthur Johnstoun, "one of his Sacred Majestie's Medicineris." Procurators: Regents and Mr. George Halyburton.
1638. June 25. Dr. Alexander Ross, one of the Ministers of Aberdeen, Procurators: Mr. A. Middletoune, Mr. A. Gardyne, Mr. Alexander Scrogie, Regents; and William Raitt, *Student*.
1639. Oct. 13. Dr. William Guild, one of the Ministers of Aberdeen. Procurators: Mr. A. Middletoune, Mr. A. Gardyne Regents; Mr. John Lillie, Mr. Henry Thome.
1640. Aug. 18. Dr. Guild elected Principle, the Masters choosing for this purpose, Procurators: Lothian, Mr. James Sandilands, Commissary; Angus, Mr. William Davidson of Carny; Moray, Mr. Patrick Chalmer, Sheriff Clerk; Mar, Mr. James Baird, Advocate.
1640. Nov. 16. Dr. William Guild re elected Rector. Procurators (chosen *ad hoc* by Rectors, Assessors, and Principal, Civilist, Sub Principal, and Grammarian): Mr. A. Middleton, Mr. A. Gardyne, Mr. Patrick Gordon, Regents; and Mr. Robert Innes.
1641. June 14. Dr. William Guild re-elected. No mention of Procurators. They do not appear again for many years.
1642. Nov. 11. Dr. William Guild elected (by Principal, Assessors, Civilist, Sub-Principal, Grammarian, Regents, and *Principal of Marischal College*), "Rector of King Charles' Universitie of Aberdeen, comprehending the said King's Colledge and Marschall Colledge."
1643. Nov. 23. Dr. William Guild re-elected in like terms.
1644. No record, but Guild is Rector on Dec. 4.
1645. April 23. Mr. David Lindsay, Minister of Belhelvie. Mar. Coll. Principal, and Masters absent, though duly summoned. The term "King Charles' Universitie" is abandoned.
1646. No record, but Lindsay is Rector on Nov. 13.

1647. April 15. Mr. David Lindsay re-elected.
 1648-62. No record, but Lindsay is Rector on Oct. 5, 1648, June 18, 1649, Mar. 14, 1650. On Nov. 1, 1648, he signs, as Rector, a discharge of *Marischal* College accounts.
 1651. Mr. Andrew Cant, minister of Aberdeen. (*Fasti*, p. lxxvii. Query).
 1660. Mr. Alexander Scrogie. (*Fasti*, p. 606).
 1663. Nov. 10. Mr. William Scrogie, minister of Rathven.
 1664. Mr. William Scrogie. (*Fasti*, p. 316).
 1665. Mr. William Scrogie. (*Fasti*, p. 324).
 1666. Mr. William Scrogie.
 1667. Mr. John Menzies, Prof. of Divinity in } (*Fasti*, p. lxxvii.
 Mar. Coll. } Query).
 1669-70. Mr. Robert Reynold, minister of }
 Machar. }
 1672. Bishop William Scrogie. (*Fasti*, p. lxxvii; but George Nicholson of Cluny in Gordon's *Collections*, p. 12).
 1673. Jan. 13. George Nicholson of Cluny, "the late Rector, Mr. William Scrogie, being removit."
 1674. July 2. Mr. John Menzies.
 1675. Mr. William Scrogie. (*Fasti*, p. lxxviii. Query).
 1676. July 3. Mr. John Menzies, "continued."
 1677. July 4. Mr. John Menzies.
 1678. July 8. Mr. John Menzies.
 1682. Mr. John Menzies. (*Fasti*, p. lxxviii.)
 1683. ? Mr. James Scougall, Commissary. } (*Fasti*, p. 433).
 1684. Oct. 24. Mr. James Scougall. }
 Demits in 1685, Oct. 24. (*Fasti*, p. 437).
 1688. Dr. Patrick Urquhart, Mediciner. } (*Fasti*, p. lxxvii.)
 1698. Sir Thomas Burnett of Leyes, Bart. }
 1705. June 18. David Forbes of Leslie.
 1706. David Forbes. (*Fasti*, p. lxxviii.)
 1708. Archibald Forbes of Putachy. } (*Fasti*, p. lxxviii.)
 1709. Sir William Forbes of Craigievar, Bart. }
 1711. May 7. John Farquharson of Invercauld. }
 Minute bears that two years had elapsed since last election.
 1712-17. No record.
 1718. Mar. 27. Arthur Forbes of Echt.
 1719-27. Arthur Forbes, re-elected nine times.
 Rectorial Courts are held in 1718, '19, '20, '21, '22, '24, '25, '26.
 1728. Mar. 27. John Paton of Grandholme.
 1729-33. John Paton, re-elected five times.
 Rectorial Courts are held in 1728, '30, '32, '33.
 1734-61. No election.
 1762. May 14. George Middleton of Seaton. (By a majority. the Professors being divided into two parties, each of which nominates four Procurators, one party favouring election of Mr. George Burnett, of Kemnay. Much dispute as to powers of professors and procurators).

- 1763-66. George Middleton, re-elected four times. Rectorial Courts in 1762-63. Election to take place in 1763, and therefore without procurators.
1767. ?
1768. May 2. The meeting "differed in opinion upon the propriety of filling up the office," and postponed the election for a year.
- 1769-85. No election.
1786. May 1. Sir William Forbes of Craigievar, Bart.
1786. May 15. Rectorial Court.
1787. May 7. Alexander Burnett of Kemnay. (By a majority : Professor Dunbar dissenting because, *inter alia*, previous Rector had been allowed only one year of office, contrary to usage in this and other Universities. Cf. Minute of May 14).
- 1788-94. Alexander Burnett, re-elected seven times. Rectorial Courts in 1787, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94.
1795. May 4. Sir John Macpherson, Bart.
- 1796-97. Sir John Macpherson, re-elected twice.
1798. May 7. Alexander Burnett of Kemnay.
- 1799-1800. Alexander Burnett, re-elected twice. Rectorial Courts in 1798, 1800.
1801. May 4. David Scott of Duninald.
- 1802-05. David Scott, re-elected four times.
1806. Oct. 28. Sylvester Douglas, Lord Glenbervie.
- 1807-13. Lord Glenbervie, re-elected seven times.
1814. Nov. 1. James Ferguson of Pitfour.
- 1815-16. James Ferguson, re-elected twice. Rectorial Courts in 1818.
1817. Oct. 28. George, fourth Earl of Aberdeen.
- 1818-26. Earl of Aberdeen, re-elected nine times; and on August 8, 1827, appointed Chancellor.
1827. Oct. 31. John, eighth Viscount Arbuthnott.
- 1828-36. Viscount Arbuthnott, re-elected nine times.
1837. Nov. 1. Lord Francis Egerton.
- 1838-55. Lord Francis Egerton, afterwards first Earl of Ellesmere, re-elected eighteen times by the Senatus.
1856. Oct. 15. Earl of Ellesmere re-elected for a period of four years by the *Graduates*, voting in four Nations of Moray, Mar, Angus, and Lothian. The other candidate, John Inglis, was in a minority in every Nation. (See previous minutes of 6th and 20th April, 1855; 5th February, 19th and 24th April and 14th Oct. 1856; also *List of Persons admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts in the University and King's College of Aberdeen, from the year 1800 inclusive*. Abdn.: 1856. See also *A Collection of Papers, etc.* Aberdeen: 1787, p. 221). Lord Ellesmere died 18th Feb., 1857.
1857. April 15. John Inglis of Glencorse, afterwards Lord

Justice General. Elected, for a period of three years, by the Graduates, but voting *per capita*. (See *Inaugural Discourse*, October 14. Edinb.: 1857). Also Rector of Glasgow in 1865. Chairman of the University Commissions of 1858 and 1876.

1857. Oct. 14. Rectorial Court, at which the new Rector fully investigated the Faculties, Course of Study, Length of Session, Degrees, Attendance of Students, College Buildings, College Accounts, Lecturing by Principal, &c.

APPENDIX II.

THE RECTORS OF MARISCHAL COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY.

1619. Mr. Patrick Dun, Doctor of Medicine. Held a Visitation of the College, December 31, and ordained that poor scholars be taught gratis. (*See Memorials relating to Union of Colleges*. Abdn., 1755; p. 24). Had been Professor of Logic, 1610. Afterwards Principal, 1621-49.
1639. Mr. William Forbes, Doctor of Divinity. Held a Rectorial Court on April 14. (Minute in Charter Chest). Dun's predecessor in Principalship. Afterwards first Bishop of Edinburgh.
- 1642-43. Dr. William Guild, } (See Appendix I).
1648. Mr. David Lindsay. }
1664. Oct. 18. Mr. Arthur Rose, Minister of Old Deer, elected, "the Colledge being conveened and divided in four nationes." (*Old Rectorial Book*).
1665. Mar. 3. Mr. John Milne elected "be the wholl Colledge divided into four nationes conforme to the fundationes."
1665. Aug. 1. Rectorial Court held to consider the "Heterodox and profane theses" of Mr. Patrick Strachan, Regent. (Cf. Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, p. 217).
- 1666-72. No record.
1673. Mar. 1. Mr. George Meldrum, Minister of Aberdeen, elected by the procurators of the nations, "ane list of grave pious men being presentit to them for choising of ane rector."
1673. Apr. 1. Rectorial Court held to consider anent lands and march stones of the Colledge.
1674. Mar. 2. Mr. George Meldrum re-elected.
1675. Mar. 1. Mr. George Meldrum, re-elected. The list of students, classified into Nations for this election, is preserved in the Charter Chest. Moray has 24, Buchan 11, Mar 64, Angus 9.
- 1676-78. No record. According to Wodrow (*Analecta* I., 176), Meldrum was ten times elected Rector. He had been appointed a Regent at the age of 17 and "laureat his own condisciples." Afterwards Professor of Divinity in Edinburgh, 1701-9.
1679. Mar. 1. Mr. Patrick Sibbald, Minister of Aberdeen,

elected. "Ane list of grave, learned and pious men" was laid before the procurators, "and haveing seriouslie pondered and considered the same they unanimously, *with speciall consent of the masters*, elected and choysed Mr. P. S." (Portrait in Hall).

- 1680. Mar. 1. Mr. Patrick Sibbald, re-elected.
- 1680. May 24. Rectorial Court held to consider anent students' lodgings and church attendance.
- 1681. Mar. 1. Mr. Patrick Sibbald re-elected.
- 1682. Mar. 1. Mr. Patrick Sibbald re-elected.
- 1683. No entry, but doubtless Sibbald re-elected.
- 1684. May 15. Rectorial Court (Sibbald, Rector) gives leave to Mr. Thomas Burnet, Regent, to study at Leyden during vacation. In this year Sibbald becomes also Professor of Divinity.
- 1685. Mar. 2. Mr. Patrick Sibbald re-elected.
- 1685. Mar. 6. Rectorial Court held to consider anent new buildings.
- 1686. Mar. 1. Mr. Patrick Sibbald re-elected.
- 1687. No record.
- 1688. Mar. 1. Dr. William Blair, Minister of Aberdeen, elected.
- 1689-90. Dr. William Blair re-elected twice.
- 1691-1713. No record and probably no election.
- 1714. Mar. 1. John Urquhart of Meldrum elected: "the Principal and Regents having taken into serious consideration the great advantages that may attend the electing of a Rector (conform to the foundation), which many difficulties have interrupted for some years past." On this occasion the procurators were: Moray—Mr. Robert Harald, Governour to William Urquhart, younger of Meldrum; Buchan—Mr. William Edward, son to Mr. Thomas Edward, Minister of the Gospel at Teningham; Mar—Mr. Alexander Seton, Governour to James Ferguson, younger of Pitfour; Angus—Mr. Charles Young, Governour to William Duff, younger of Dipple. "Spent at choosing the Rector, £3 14s. 6d." (College Accounts).
- 1714. Nov. 20. Rectorial Court suspends Mr. George Keith from office of Regent. He is also excommunicated by the Presbytery for adultery with Anne Davidson. (Presb. *Minutes* for Jan. 27 and Nov. 10).
- 1715. No record.
- 1716-17. In Sessions 1715-16 and 1716-17, no classes met on account of the disturbed state of the country.
- 1718-19. No record.
- 1720. Mar. 1. Sir William Forbes of Craigievar, Bart., elected.
- 1721. Mar. 1. Sir William Forbes re-elected. This is the last entry in the old *Rectorial Book*.
- 1722. No record, but Sir William Forbes re-elected, for his death is referred to in next entry as causing a vacancy.

1723. Mar. 1. Thomas Forbes, younger of Eight. (New Rectorial Book).
1724. Mar. 2. Thomas Forbes re-elected, by the Principal and Masters. They intimate to the students, who "acquiesce."
1725. Mar. 1. Thomas Forbes re-elected. The Masters quarrel and choose Professor McKail chairman, instead of the Principal, who protests. A leet of gentlemen is submitted to the procurators "according to the former practice of the Colledge."
1725. Mar. 23, 24, 25; Apr. 7. Rectorial Courts to consider disputes between Principal and Masters.
1726. Mar. 1. Patrick Duff of Premnay. The procurators choose, and the Principal and Masters approve. (An entry relative to a leet, or to subsequent confirmation, occurs in each minute of election down to the year 1822).
1727. Mar. 1. Patrick Duff.
1727. Sept. 1. Rectorial Court anent appointment to Chair of Mathematics. (Charter Chest).
1728. Mar. 1. Patrick Duff.
1728. June 17. Rectorial Court orders drawing up of Inventory of College papers.
1729. Mar. 1. William Duff of Braco.
- 1730-31. No record.
1732. Mar. 1. Sir Alexander Ramsay of Balmain, Bart.
- 1733-36. No record.
1737. Mar. 1. George Skeen of Skeen.
- 1737-38. Many meetings of Rectorial Court anent case of Regent William Duff. (See *Scottish Notes and Queries* for March 1888, p. 163). Henceforward no Rectorial Court is summoned till 1825.
- 1738-45. George Skeen re-elected eight times.
- 1746-60. No record.
1761. Mar. 2. Sir Arthur Forbes of Craigievar, Bart.
- 1762-63. Sir Arthur Forbes re-elected twice.
1764. John Gray, London.
Hitherto the Rectors had always been resident in Aberdeen or its vicinity. In this year began the bad practice of choosing a person at a distance by way of compliment. Mr. Gray founded bursaries in the College. (*Fasti Academiae Mariscallanae* I., 440).
- 1765-69. John Gray re-elected five times.
1770. Mar. 1. Alexander Fordyce of Colpna.
1771. Mar. 1. Alexander Fordyce re-elected.
- 1772-81. No record. According to Professor Hamilton (1825) no elections took place.
1782. Cosmo Gordon of Cluny.
1783. Mar. 1. Cosmo Gordon re-elected.
- 1784-85. No record. According to Prof. H., Cosmo Gordon re-elected.

1786. Mar. 1. Cosmo Gordon.
 1787. Mar. 1. Cosmo Gordon re-elected.
 1788. Mar. 1. Francis Garden of Gardenstone. (Portrait in Faculty Room).
 1789. Mar. 2. Francis Garden re-elected.
 1790. Mar. 1. Sir William Fordyce, M.D.
 Founder of the Agriculture Lectureship. (Portrait in Hall).
 1791. Mar. 1. Sir W. Fordyce re-elected.
 1792. Mar. 1. Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, Bart.
 1793. Mar. 1. Sir W. Forbes re-elected.
 1794. Mar. 1. James Ferguson of Pitfour, M.P.
 1795. Mar. 1. James Ferguson re-elected.
 1796. Mar. 1. Alexander Allardyce of Dunottar, M.P.
 1797. Mar. 1. Alexander Allardyce, re-elected.
 1798. Mar. 1. Sir Alexander Ramsay Irvine of Balmain, Bart.
 A benefactor. (*Fasti Acad. Marisc. I.*, 473).
 1799. Mar. 1. Sir A. R. Irvine, re-elected.
 1800. Mar. 1. Sir William Forbes of Craigievar, Bart.
 1801. Mar. 2. Sir William Forbes re-elected.
 1802. Mar. 1. Alexander Baxter of Glassel.
 1803-08. Alexander Baxter re-elected six times.
 1808. June 17. Sir William Grant, Master of the Rolls, elected (on the death of Mr. Baxter) by the Faculty "without the concurrence of the students."
 1809-13. Sir W. Grant re-elected five times.
 1814. Mar. 1. Charles Forbes of Auchmedden, M.P.
 1815-18. Charles Forbes re-elected four times.
 1819. Mar. 1. Sir George Abercromby of Birkenbog, Bart.
 1820. Mar. 1. James, Earl Fife.
 1821. Mar. 1. James, Earl Fife, re-elected.
 1822. Mar. 1. Charles Forbes of Auchmeddan, M.P.
 1823. Mar. 1. James, Earl Fife: Moray, Buchan, Angus, Joseph Hume, M.P.: Mar (Knight's *Collections*). For the first time on record the Procurators are not unanimous. It is significant that in the *Rectorial Book* no mention is made of Hume's success in one Nation, the Minute simply stating that Earl Fife "was elected by the Procurators." In this Minute the words "which election the Principal and Professors did ratify and approve" are for the first time left out.
 1824. Mar. 1. Joseph Hume, M.P.
 A protest from two of the Professors. (See *Letter to the Students of Marischal College on the Coming Election*. Abdn.: 1825. Portrait in Faculty Room).
 1825. Mar. 1. Joseph Hume re-elected.
 1825. Nov. 14. Rectorial Court held—first since 1738. (See *Report of the Proceedings of the Rectorial Court*. Abdn.: 1825).

1826. Mar. 1. Sir James M'Grigor, M.D. : Moray, Buchan.
(To whom is erected the monument in Marischal College
Quadrangle. Portrait in Hall ; presented by the students.)
Hume : Mar. Viscount Arbuthnot : Angus.
1826. July 1. Rectorial Court. (See *Report of Proceedings*.
Abdn. : 1826).
1827. Mar. 1. Sir James M'Grigor re-elected : Moray, Buchan,
Angus. Joseph Hume : Mar.
1828. Mar. 1. Joseph Hume : Moray, Buchan, Mar. Sir
James M'Grigor : Angus.
1829. Mar. 2. Joseph Hume : Moray, Angus. { No election.
Sir J. M'Grigor : Buchan, Mar. }
(See *Letters to the Students of Mar. Coll.*, by Joseph Hume,
Abdn. : 1829).
1830. Mar. 1. Sir Charles Forbes, Bart. : Buchan, Mar, Angus.
Sir Walter Scott, Bart. : Moray.
1831. Mar. 1. The Earl of Errol, unanimously.
1832. Mar. 1. Sir Michael Bruce of Stenhouse, Bart. : Buchan,
Mar, Angus. Sir James M'Grigor : Moray. (Knight's
Collections.) Erroneously given in *Rectorial Book* as Sir
James Mackintosh.
1833. Mar. 1. Sir Charles Forbes of Newe, Bart. : Buchan,
Mar, Angus. Francis Jeffrey : Moray. (Rector of Glas-
gow, 1820).
1834. Mar. 1. Alexander Bannerman, M.P., unanimously.
1835. Mar. 2. John Abercrombie, M.D. : Moray, Buchan,
Angus. Alexander Bannerman : Mar.
(Dr. Abercrombie's Rectorial Address, Nov. 5, *The Culture
and Discipline of the Mind* has been frequently re-
printed).
1836. Mar. 1. John Abercrombie, re-elected unanimously.
1837. Mar. 1. Lord Lyndhurst : Buchan, Angus.
John Abercrombie : Mar.
J. C. Colquhoun : Moray.
1838. Mar. 1. Lord Brougham and Vaux : Mar, Angus.
Lord Lyndhurst : Buchan.
J. C. Colquhoun : Moray.
(The procurator for Moray, and a member of the Mar
Nation protest and take instruments).
1839. Mar. 1. John Campbell Colquhoun of Killermont, M.P.,
unanimously. (Rectorial Address--Nov. 27--printed in
Glasgow).
1840. Mar. 2. Sir George Sinclair of Ulbster, Bart., M.P. :
Moray, Buchan, and Angus.
The Earl of Errol : Mar.
1841. Sir James M'Grigor : Buchan, Mar, Angus.
Hon. Fox Maule : Moray.
1842. Mar. 1. Sir John F. Herschel : Buchan, Angus.
Sir James M'Grigor : Mar.

Hon. Fox Maule : Moray.

(Several angry protests).

1843. Mar. 1. The Marquis of Breadalbane : Moray, Mar, Angus. (Rector of Glasgow, 1840).

Sir James M'Grigor : Buchan.

1844. Mar. 1. The Marquis of Breadalbane : Mar, Angus. } No election.
The Marquis of Bute : Moray, Buchan.

1845. Mar. 1. Archibald Alison, LL.D., unanimously.

1846. Mar. 2. Archibald Alison, re-elected unanimously. (Rector of Glasgow in 1850).

1847. Mar. 1. Thomas Babington Macaulay : Moray, Angus. (Rector of Glasgow, 1848). } No election.
The Earl of Rosse : Buchan, Mar.

1848. Mar. 1. Patrick Robertson, Lord Robertson, unanimously.

(Rectorial Address printed by Lewis Smith : 1848).

1849. Mar. 1. John Thomson Gordon : Moray, Mar, Angus.
Lord Robertson : Buchan.

(Rectorial Address—Mar. 23—printed by Wyllie : 1849).

1850. Mar. 1. Sheriff Gordon re-elected unanimously.

1851. Mar. 1. The Earl of Eglinton and Winton, unanimously.
(Rectorial Address—Mar. 18—printed by Wyllie : 1851).

1852. Mar. 1. The Earl of Eglinton re-elected unanimously.
(Rector of Glasgow in same year).

1853. Mar. 1. The Earl of Carlisle, unanimously.

(Rectorial Address—Mar. 31—printed by Wyllie : 1853).

1854. Mar. 1. Col. W. H. Sykes, M.P. : Buchan, Mar, Angus.
The Earl of Carlisle : Moray.

(Rectorial Address—Mar. 30—printed at *Herald* Office : 1854).

1855. Mar. 1. Austen Henry Layard, M.P. : Moray, Buchan, Mar.

Col. Sykes : Angus.

1856. Mar. 1. A. H. Layard re-elected unanimously.

1857. Mar. 2. A. H. Layard : Buchan, Mar. } No election.
The Earl of Elgin : Moray, Angus.

1858. Mar. 1. The Earl of Stanhope : Buchan, Mar, Angus.
M. E. Grant Duff, M.P. : Moray.

(Rectorial Address, printed by Wyllie : 1858).

1859. Mar. 1. The Earl of Airlie, unanimously.

(Rectorial Address—Mar. 17—printed by Wyllie : 1859).

1860. Mar. 1. The Earl of Airlie re-elected unanimously.

APPENDIX III.

THE RECTORS OF THE OTHER SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES SINCE THE PASSING OF THE 1858 ACT.

ST. ANDREWS (1411).

- 1859. Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bart.
 - 1862. Sir William Stirling Maxwell, Bart.
 - 1865. John Stuart Mill.
 - 1868. John Anthony Froude. *James*
 - 1871-72. Lord Neaves.
 - 1874. Dean Stanley,
 - 1877. Lord Selborne.
 - 1880. Sir Theodore Martin.
 - 1883-84. Lord Reay.
 - 1886. Arthur James Balfour.
 - 1889. The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.
- GLASGOW (1450).

- 1859. The Earl of Elgin.
- 1862. Viscount Palmerston.
- 1865. John Inglis, Lord Justice Clerk.
- 1868. Lord Stanley (afterwards Earl of Derby).
- 1871. Benjamin Disraeli.
- 1874. Benjamin Disraeli, re-elected.
- 1877. William Ewart Gladstone.
- 1880. John Bright.
- 1883. Henry Fawcett.
- 1884. (On the death of Mr. Fawcett) Edmund Law Lushington.
- 1887. The Earl of Lytton.
- 1890. Arthur James Balfour.

EDINBURGH (1582).

- 1859. William Ewart Gladstone.
- 1862. William Ewart Gladstone, re-elected.
- 1865. Thomas Carlyle.
- 1868. Lord Moncrieff.
- 1871. Sir William Stirling Maxwell, Bart.
- 1874. The Earl of Derby.
- 1877. The Marquis of Hartington.
- 1880. The Earl of Rosebery.
- 1883. Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart. (afterwards Earl of Iddesleigh).
- 1884. (On death of Lord Iddesleigh) Sir Lyon Playfair.
- 1887. The Marquis of Lothian.
- 1890. George Joachim Goschen.

A RECTORIAL BANQUET.

(See page 18.)

Accompt of the dinner given be the Colledge to
my Lord Rector the fyift of December, 1670.

Item ane mutone buke for rosted meat and boyled and minched pyes, - - -	£001	13	4
For tuo capones, - - - - -	000	13	4
Thrie peices of beiff, - - - - -	002	04	0
Fyve whyt loaves, - - - - -	000	10	0
Tuo pund of currents for the minched pyes,	000	04	0
Thrie pund of butter, - - - - -	000	15	0
Half a pund sugar, four drops cinamon, and four drops of meaces, - - - - -	000	16	8
Thrie oranges, - - - - -	000	05	0
Peares and aples, - - - - -	000	06	0
Ane pund of ryce, - - - - -	000	05	0
Tuo pynts of milk, - - - - -	000	04	0
For ane goose, - - - - -	000	15	0
For ane pect and qrt. pect of flower, -	002	00	0
For fyve pynts of wyne, - - - - -	005	00	0
For ane quair of paper to be the books for the Colledge plenishing, - - - - -	000	06	0
To Agnes Sangster for making the noprie and ane pund of soape for cleinging them, - - - - -	002	08	0

Summa in all is, - - - - £016 00 4

Sir,—Pay this compte and it shall be allowed to you at
count and rekninge. Wreitten and subscribed the 24 of
June, 1671.

MR. A. MIDDLETON [*Principal*].

For Mr. Pat. Sandelands,
Common Procurator.

DICKENS AND TENNYSON AND THE RECTORSHIP.

(See page 23.)

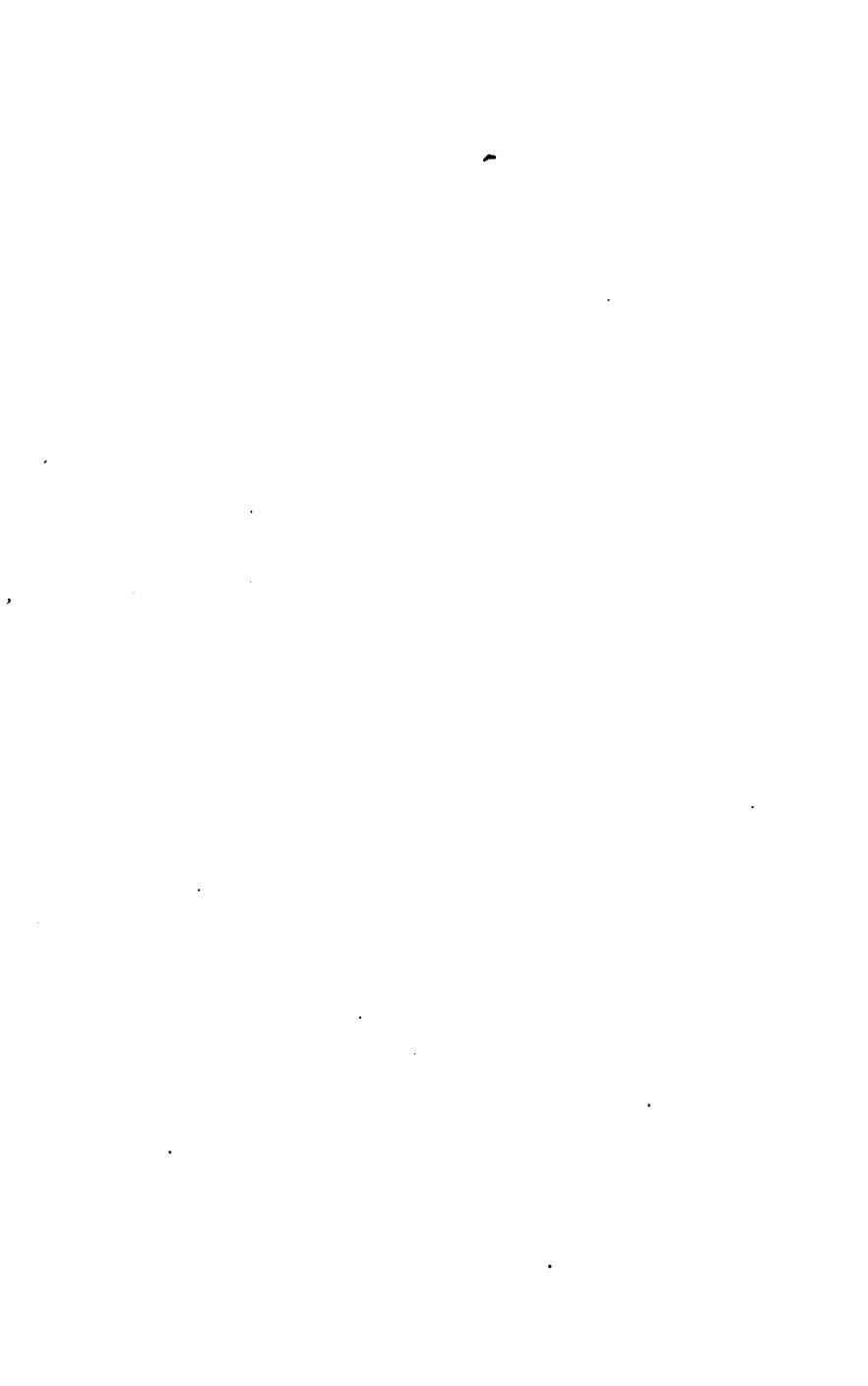
Besides Carlyle, other distinguished literary men declined to compete for the Rectorship. In 1851 Tennyson was spoken of as Rector for Marischal College, and declined. Two years before Dickens had also declined the honour in the following terms :—

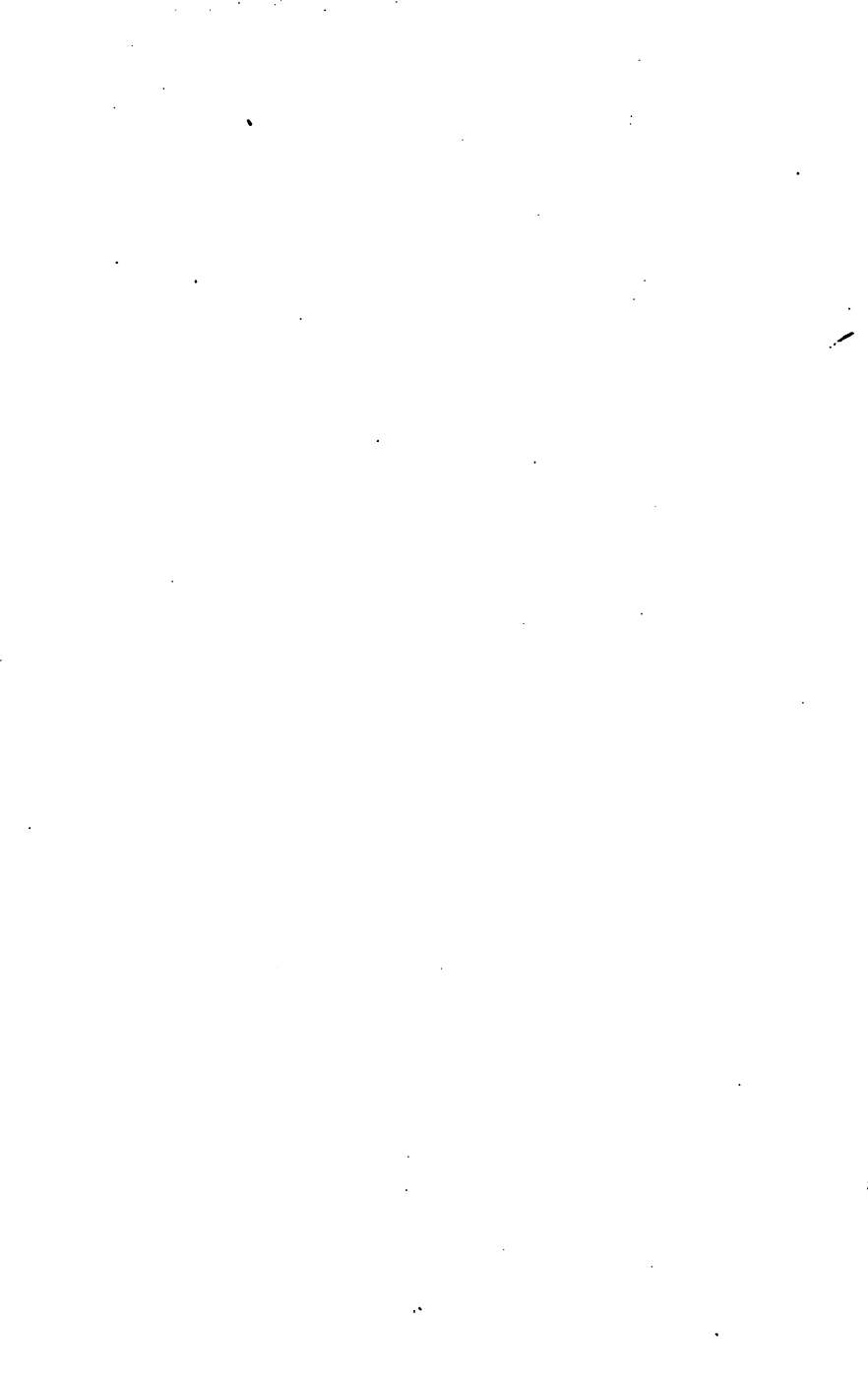
Brighton, Tuesday evening,

Twentieth February, 1849.

Sir,—I beg to assure you that I am very sensible of the feeling which has induced you to propose me as a candidate for the Lord Rectorship of your College, and that I feel much beholden to you for that mark of your regard and consideration. But, in reply to your note, in which you do me the favour to ask my consent to this nomination, I am constrained to say, without any reservation whatever, that I do not aspire to the high honour in question, and that I must entreat you to withdraw my name at my express desire. I take the earliest opportunity in my power of making this communication to you; but my absence from town for a week past, and my absence from this place during this day, have combined to prevent my answering your letter sooner. It was forwarded here this morning.—I am, sir, yours faithfully and obliged,

CHARLES DICKENS.





MAR 10 1934

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